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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.

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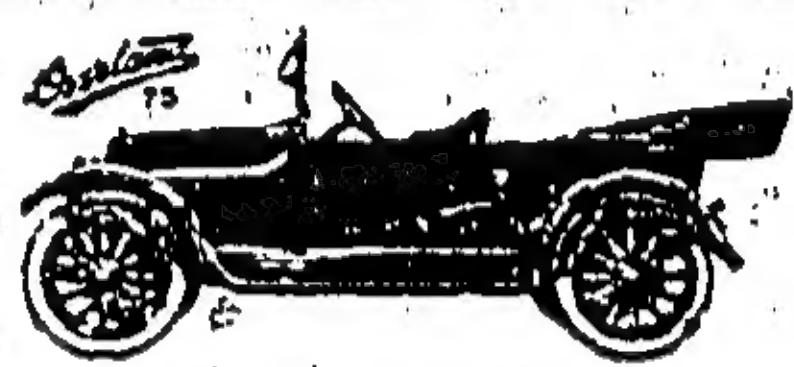
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service in the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CANADIANS HAVING THEIR
REVENGE.

LENS DRENCHED WITH GAS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Lens has been literally drenched
with gas by the Canadians, and,
according to Mr. Percival Phillips (a
war correspondent), the garrison is
forced to live in darkness and tor-
ment and the men dare not remove
their gas masks for a moment.
Fifty tons of gas shells were thrown
on one sector in one night, filling the
galleries and dug-outs with clouds of
poison. The prisoners taken are all
suffering badly. A captured officer,
describing the feelings of the gar-
rison, said: "I wish we had the
swine who invented gas, we would
crucify him."

The Canadians are grimly satisfied
as they were the first victims of gas
at Ypres.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid
to the east of Ephe, in the neigh-
bourhood of the Arras-Duval railway,
and to the southeast of Gavrelle.
We destroyed dugouts, emplacements
and dumps.

The hostile artillery was active to
the east of Ypres.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

An attempted enemy raid, to the
south of Lombartzyde, was repulsed.
Our artillery was active on the
Ypres sector. The enemy artillery
was less marked, except to the south
of Lens and in the neighbourhood of
Nieuport.

The enemy's aeroplanes dropped
fifty bombs behind our lines, yester-
day morning. The damage was
slight. Our aeroplanes dropped 143
bombs on aerodromes and billets and
fired thousands of machine-gun
rounds at various targets, scattering
2,000 infantry, from a height of 100
feet.

We brought down seven enemy
aeroplanes and drove down four.
Eight of ours are missing.

GERMANS REPORT INCREASED
ARTILLERY DUEL IN
FLANDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A German official message states:

The artillery duel in Flanders has
increased. Several times there has
been a most violent drum fire.

The artillery activity is also in-
tense on the Aisne sector, in Cham-
pagne and at Verdun.
The enemy lost eighteen aeroplanes
yesterday.

ENEMY ATTACK AT APREMONT
FOREST.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A French communiqué states:—
After a violent bombardment, the
Germans attacked our positions at
Apremont forest, fractions of the
enemy mining a footing in our ad-
vanced elements. They were driven
out and the line re-established.

ACTIVITY IN THE MEUSE
REGION.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A French communiqué states:—
There has been very considerable
artillery activity on both banks of
the Meuse, especially to the north
of Hill 844 and at Changy Wood.
Our aviators dropped five tons of
bombs on barracks and houses of
the enemy at Chateau de Luchin.
A German aircraft was shot down
at Colmar, near the bridge
over the Moselle. Military establish-
ments in the south of Metz and
at Metz, at Thionville and
Sarrelbourg.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FOUR COUNTER-ATTACKS
REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

An Italian official communiqué
states:—
We repulsed four counter-attacks
at Bainsizza plateau.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF
GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The final chapter of Mr. Gerard's
revelations has appeared in the Daily
Telegraph and is a scathing indict-
ment of Germany.

Mr. Gerard says that when he
returned to America, after living in
the centre of a world of calamity,
he felt for the first time the utter
horror and uselessness of all the
misery the Prussian military auto-
crats had brought upon the world,
and what a reckoning there would be
with Germany some day when the
plain people realise the truth; when
they learn what base motives ac-
tuated their rulers in condemning the
whole generation to war to the death.

Mr. Gerard asks: Is it not a shame
that the world should have been so
disturbed; that peaceful men should
be compelled to lie in mud and filth
in the death of a raw winter? Why
must the people of Poland die of
hunger, not finding food enough in
the streets of Lemberg; and prison-
ers of war starve in huts or working
in factories and mines? Why should
the horror of ten million men dead
be inflicted upon the world because
in the dark, cold northern plains of
Germany there exists an autocracy
deceiving a great people, poisoning
their minds, from one generation to
another, and preaching the virtue of
the necessity of the war? Until that
autocracy is either wiped out or made
powerless there can be no peace on
earth. The golden dream of con-
quest was almost accomplished. A
little more advance, a few more
wagon loads of ammunition, and
there would have been no battle of
the Marne, no Joffre to hammer back
the invading hordes of barbarism.

THE LUXBURG AFFAIR.

THE FEELING IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17.

There have been great meetings of
Socialists and Liberals presided over
by Dr. Branting, and Professor
Eden (the Liberal leader) respec-
tively.

A resolution was passed strongly
protesting at the Conservative
Government's conduct in the Lux-
burg affair and emphasising the
determination of the Swedish people
to maintain strict neutrality.

The Socialists have demanded a
change of government.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN ARGENTINE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

While the Argentine is awaiting
Germany's explanation of the Lux-
burg affair, the Government is faced
with a serious strike of railway men,
who have held up trains, seized the
telegraphs and blown up a bridge,
interrupting the services.

The strikers refuse to submit to
arbitration and the Government has
decided energetically to repress
the strike.

The strike of the railway men is
said to be the worst in Argentine
history.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMENADE CONCERT

SEASON, 1917.

THE 1ST CONCERT will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS, on SATURDAY, September 22nd at 9 P.M.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2001

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY the 29th of September, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

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6010 I never heard Father laugh so much before
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6014 The Kangaroo Hop
6016 Mister John Mackenzie O' I come fra Scotland

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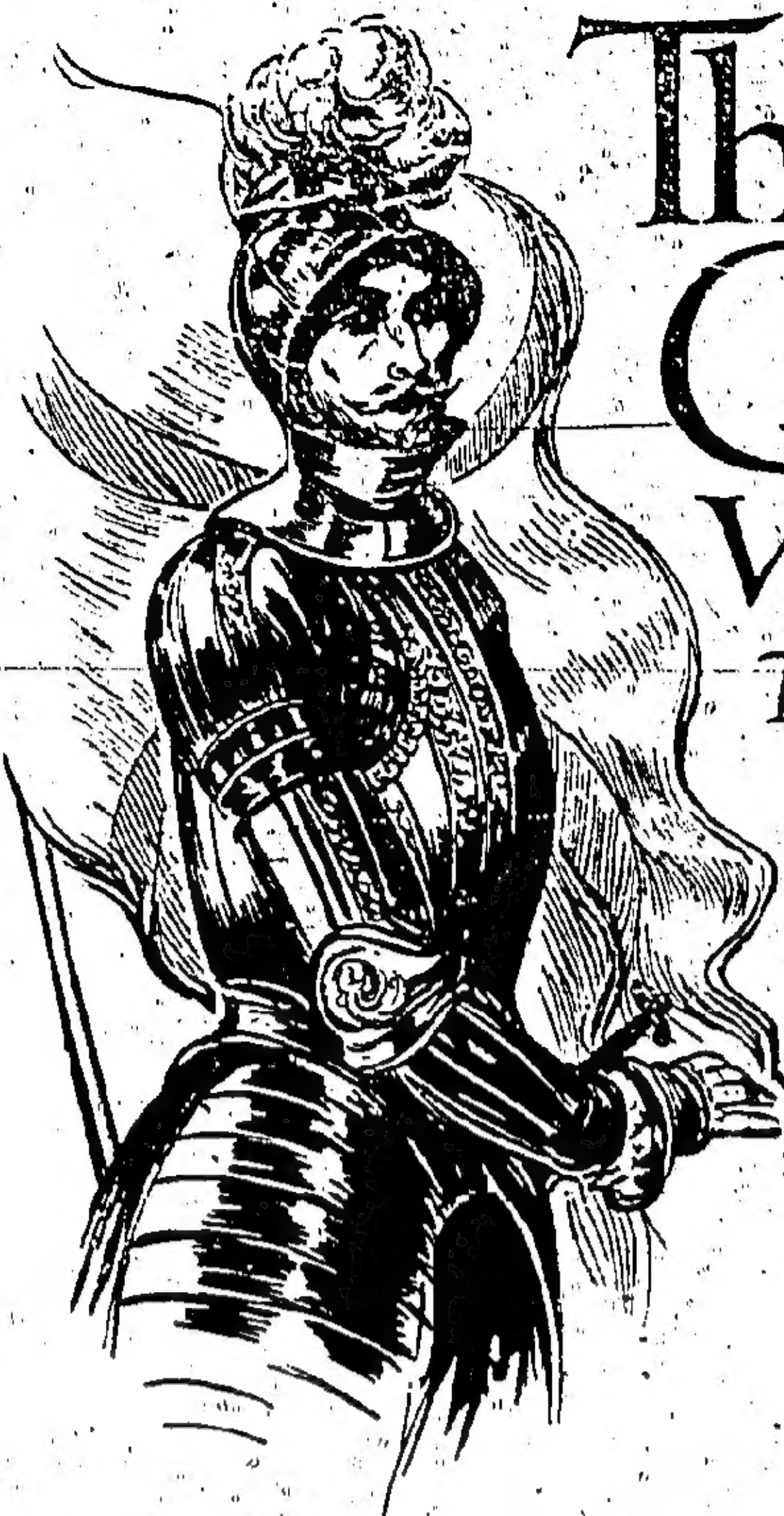
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THE KAISER CONTRADICTS HIMSELF.

THE RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION.

By STEPHEN LAZARUS, Editor of "Le Matin" and Member of the French Commission.

In the letter written by Kaiser Willhelm to President Wilson on Aug. 10, 1914, we find the following passage:

While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Czar next morning (July 31) to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs I received the telephone messages from H. M. the Chancellor that, in the night before, the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian Army, which was, of course, also made against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

It is not the first time that a similar assertion is made by the German rulers. In an official document issued from Berlin last year we read the following lines:

History's verdict will not pass over the complete mobilization of Russian forces, which meant war against Germany.

And in his maiden speech at the Reichstag Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, declared that "the Russian mobilization was the real cause of the war," because that mobilization obliged Germany, for her safety, to take military precautions.

Unfortunately, all these assertions - letters of the Kaiser, official communications, speech of the Chancellor - are entirely untrue, and constitute one of the most audacious and impudent lies. The German, who are masters in the art of falsification, may falsify history and geography; but they will find it more difficult to falsify chronology and to prove that a fact which takes place at 10 o'clock in the morning is posterior to a fact which took place at 6 in the evening.

The truth, the undeniable truth which all historians will be obliged to admit, is that the German mobilization took place before the Russian mobilization, and this is undeniably proved by German documents.

On July 31, 1914, at noon, took place in Germany what is called the "Kriegsgefahrzustand" - that is the official proclamation of danger of war. It is the first preliminary measure to the complete mobilization of the German forces. It took place at noon; it was proclaimed at noon, all over Berlin, announced by the editors of the papers and telegrams through the empire. A few hours later, at 2 p.m., the German Kaiser telegraphed to King George of England.

What had been published in the "White Book" and this is what the Kaiser said in his letter to President Wilson:

from the Chancellor that Nicholas, this evening, has ordered the mobilization of his entire army and fleet. He has not even awaited the result of the mediation in which I am engaged, and he has left me completely without information.

Now this is extremely clear. At noon the Kaiser proclaims the "Kriegsgefahrzustand" and at 4 p.m. he just hears that the Chancellor has just learned that the Czar has, in the evening, ordered the mobilization of the Russian Army. The "Kriegsgefahrzustand" is therefore undoubtedly anterior to the Russian mobilization, and undoubtedly the Kaiser lies when in his letter to President Wilson he writes:

While I was preparing a note in the morning I received the telephone messages from the Chancellor that in the night before the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian Army.

He lies, because he has himself avowed in his telegram to King George that it was not in the morning, but in the evening, that the news had reached him through the Chancellor that Nicholas had just ordered the mobilization of his army. The Kaiser has indeed telegraphed too much in these tragic hours of 1914 and he has forgotten what he telegraphed, or he has not the trouble of comparing his telegrams. To King George he writes that the Russian mobilization has taken place in the evening of July 31. To President Wilson he writes that the Russian mobilization has taken place in the evening of July 30. Historians may compare and choose. But what is the value of the assertions of a man who says one thing in a telegram and another thing in another telegram?

But there is something more. In his telegram to King George the Kaiser complains that the Czar had left him "without information." This is another lie, because before mobilizing his army the ex-Czar sent four telegrams to the Kaiser of Germany. The last one was couched in the following terms:

Tsaritsko Selo, July 29, 1914. To H. M. the Kaiser of Germany. Thanks for your telegram, which is conciliatory and friendly, whereas the official message presented to-day by your Ambassador to my Minister was conveyed in a very different tone. I beg you to explain this divergence. It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to the Hague Tribunal. I trust in your wisdom and friendship.

NICHOLAS. Not only did the Kaiser not answer that telegram, but he suppressed it. And in the official German "White Book," giving all the documents about the war, the last telegram of the Czar has disappeared. The reason given by the German officials for suppressing the telegram is the following: "They say that it was not interesting."

History will decide if the proposal of the Czar to give over the whole Austro-Serbian problem to the Hague Tribunal was or was not interesting. But this is not the point. The point is that the Czar's telegram of conciliation was placed in the "White Book" of the German Kaiser.

"WHITSUN GIRL."

LADY'S ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "LONDON MAIL."

In the King's Bench of the High Court, London, Mr. Justice Bailhache and a special jury heard an action brought by Mrs. Elaine Eugenie Grant Wallis, wife of Lieutenant Christopher Wallis, of the London Scottish, against the "London Mail," Limited, and Walbrook and Co., Limited, printers, for damages for libel in the issue of "London Mail" of June 10, 1916.

Mr. Hawke, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that complaint was made that the "London Mail" published a reproduction of plaintiff's photograph (which was taken while she was assisting her father at the Shakespearean Exhibition in London, under the heading of "The Whitsun Girl." It was alleged that this reflected on her character. The defendants denied that the words were defamatory, and said it was a libel if it did not refer to the plaintiff.

Mrs. Wallis, in the witness-box, said she was helping her father to run a side-show at the exhibition, and a lady photographer asked her if she could take her photo. She had no idea it was for publication.

Counsel said he would call no evidence for the defence, and addressed the jury suggesting that the plaintiff had tried to make a composite libel out of a perfectly innocent publication. The defendants had a legal right to publish the photo, and he suggested that the words "Whitsun Girl" were incapable of a libellous meaning.

Mr. Justice Bailhache told the jury in summing up that it was for them to judge if the three words, "The Whitsun Girl," were defamatory. The jury were entitled to consider the nature of the paper.

The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded her £110 damages, judgment was entered accordingly with costs. A stay of execution was granted.

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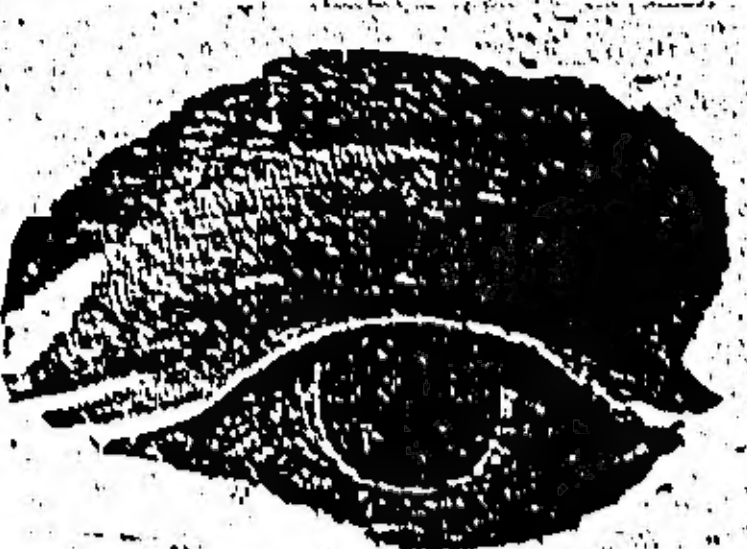
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NO. 2 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 3 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 4 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 5 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 6 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 7 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 8 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 9 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 10 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 11 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 12 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 13 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 14 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
NO. 15 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	10'	12'	14'	16'
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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXTRON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 22nd September, 1917, at 11.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
WHITE GOODS.

Comprising—
Turkish Bath Sheets, 20 doz. Turkish
Face Towels, (assorted sizes), Pillow
Cases, Double Bed White Satin Quilts,
Single and Double Bed Sheets
(hemstitched and plain), Danish Table
Cloths and Serviettes, White Satin
Bedspreads, Blacked Sheetings, Lace
Curtains, Counterpanes, Shirtings, etc.,
etc.

A few lots of Dress Materials.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1917. 2107

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,
the 27th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,
on the premises of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Kowloon, (Godown No. 25).
The following **SUNDY GOODS**—

2 Large rolls of Composition Runner
for machinery rooms, (3 feet wide),
1 x 40 gallon cask heavy oil,
4 crates of Glass Jars,
10 x 40 gallon Drums Carbolineum,
3 x 10 gallon Drums Spirits of Wine,
70 bags Stone Nuts,
30 bags Shell "blacklips",
20 bags Cocoa Nibs (damaged),
2 cases Shell "blacklips",
2 cases Mineral Water "Sauer
brunnen".

Also
Immediately following the above sale,
(in Godown 51), on the same premises,
the undermentioned, (in Bond).
11 cases Houses of Lords Whisky,
20 cases of Beer.
On view from Tuesday the 25th inst.
at noon.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1917. 2105

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 23rd September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS
AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.**

Consisting of—
QUININE in bulk and tablet form,
Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum
Olivae, Styrae liq. Ung. Acid Boric,
Ung. Hydrarg. Ciner. Ung. Zinc. Iodo-
form, Formaldehyde, Lanolin, Acid
Carbol. Pur. Liq. Alumini. Acet. Tinct.
Myrrh. Tinct. Opium, Gelatin Capsules,
Chloroform, Aether, Spirit Camphor, and
a few gross of Medicine Bottles, etc., etc.

And
A number of Tubes of Hypodermic
Injections of Morphia, Cocaine, etc., etc.,
and about 300 Tubes of Salvarsan.

Also
Several cases of medicated Cotton
Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze, etc.,
etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above
drugs are now practically unobtainable
owing to the War.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 22nd inst.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2102

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 22nd September, 1917, at 11.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS WARE.

Comprising—
A varied assortment of Carved Brass
Vases, Jardiniere, Flower Bowls, Finger
Bowls, Incense Burners, Buddha,
etc., etc.

A few lots of Kinkoan Satsuma Vases
and Tea Sets.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1917. 2106

TO LET.

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttelton Road,
4 Roomed House with Servants
Quarters.

Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2057

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2057

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable **SHOPS** situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER
required by shipping firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
Box 460.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 120, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. 2108

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

Obtainable at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1891-1908) 5s.

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY. 5s.

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bannister, M.A.) 5s.

Part I—Mammals and Birds. 5s.

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes. 5s.

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 10s.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-fo-King" translated by E. J. Eyles) 2s.

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAMBETH MEMORANDUM 2s.

WASHING BOOKS (for men) 3s.

MEMOIRS OF AMBASSADOR GERARD.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

(THIRD INSTALLMENT.)

[BY JAMES W. GERARD.]

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28th, 1913, to February 4th, 1917.

Quite curiously, at the beginning of the great war there was a belief on the part of Germans that Japan would declare war on the Allies and range herself on the side of the Central Powers. In fact, on one night there was a friendly demonstration in front of the Japanese embassy, but these hopes were soon dispelled by the ultimatum of Japan, sent on the sixteenth day of August, and, finally, by the declaration of war on August 23rd.

The warring powers indulged during the first days of the war in mutual recriminations as to the use of dum-dum bullets, and I received several packages of cartridges containing bullets bored out at the top which, the Germans said, had been found in the French fortress of Longwy, accompanied with the request that I send an account of them to President Wilson and ask for his intervention in the matter. Very wisely President Wilson refused to do anything of the kind, otherwise he would have been deluged with constant complaints from both sides as to the violations of the rules of war.

The cartridges given to me were in packages marked on the outside, "Cartouches de stand," and from this I took it that possibly these cartridges had been used on some shooting ranges near the fort and the bullets bored out in order that they might not go too far if carelessly fired over the targets.

ROTTENHAM INFANT SPOT.

With our naval attaché, Commander Walter Charnock, on August 5th I called upon Von Tirpitz to learn from him to which parts he considered it safest for the ships to be sent from America with gold for stranded Americans. He recommended Rottenham.

I also had a conversation on this day with Geheimrath Letze of the foreign office with reference to the proposition that English and German ships, respectively, should have a delay until the fourteenth of August within which to leave the English or German ports in which they chanced to be.

My wife's sister, the wife of Count Sigay, and her husband arrived in Berlin the second week in August. Count Sigay is a reserve officer of the Hungarian Hussars and was in Montana when the first rumours of war came. He and his wife immediately started for New York and sailed on the fourth of August. They landed in England, and as England had not yet declared war on Austria, were able to proceed on their journey. With them were Count George Festetics and Count Czinski the former from the Austrian embassy in London and the latter from that in Washington. They were all naturally very much excited about the war and the events of their trip.

The Hungarians as a people are quite like Americans. They have agreeable manners and are able to laugh in a natural way—something which seems to be a lost art in Prussia. Nearly all the members of Hungarian noble families speak English perfectly and model their clothes, sports and country life as far as possible after the English.

The thirteenth saw the departure of our first special train containing Americans bound for Holland. I saw the Americans off at the Charlottenburg station. They all departed in great spirits and very glad of an opportunity to leave Germany.

I had some negotiations about the purchase by America of Americans of the ships of the North German Lloyd, but nothing came of these negotiations. Trainloads of Americans continued to leave but there seemed to be no end to the Americans coming into Berlin from all directions.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE POPULAR.

On August 20th Count Szeewy, the Austrian Ambassador, left Berlin. He had been Ambassador there for twenty-two years, and I suppose because of his advancing years the Austrian Government thought that he had outlived his usefulness. Quite a crowd of Germans and diplomats were at the station to witness the rather sad farewell. His successor was Prince Hohenlohe, married to a daughter of Archduke Frederick. She expressly waived her right to precedence as a royal highness and agreed to take only the precedence given to her as the wife of the Ambassador in order not to cause feeling in Berlin. Prince Hohenlohe, a rather easy-going man, who had been most popular in Russia and Austria, immediately made a favourable impression in Berlin and successfully occupied the difficult position of mediating between the governments of Berlin and Vienna.

The Chancellor gave me on September 4th a statement to give to the reporters in which he attacked England, asserting that England did not desire the friendship of Germany, but was moved by commercial jealousy and a desire to crush her; that the efforts made for peace had failed because Russia, under all circumstances, was resolved upon war; that Germany had entered Belgium in order to forestall the planned French advance. He also declared that England, regardless of consequences to the white race, had incited Japan to a pillaging expedition, and said that Belgian girls and women had gouged out the eyes of the wounded, that officers had been invited to dinner and shot across the table and that Belgian women had put the thumbs of soldiers quartered in their houses while they were asleep. The Chancellor concluded by saying, in this statement, that everyone knows that the German people are incapable of unnecessary cruelty or of any brutality.

We were fully occupied with taking care of the English prisoners and interests of Americans, and with negotiations relating to commercial questions and to getting goods required in the United States out of Germany, when on October 7th a most unpleasant incident occurred which for some time caused the members of our embassy to feel rather bitterly toward the German Foreign Office, took place.

MARTIN STANDED IN BERLIN.

A great number of British civilians, men and women were stranded in Berlin. To many of these were paid sums of money in the form of small allowances on behalf of the British Government. In order to facilitate this work we placed the clerk employed in this distribution in the building formerly occupied by the British consul in Berlin. Of course, the great crowds of Americans, resorting to our embassy, when combined with the crowds of British, made it almost impossible even to enter the embassy, and establishment of this outgoing relief station materially helped this situation. I occupied it and employed English men and women in this relief work by the express permission of the Imperial Foreign Office, which I thought it wise to obtain in view of the fact that the Germans seemed daily to become more irritable and suspicious, especially after the battle of the Marne.

On the night of October 2nd our second secretary, Harvey, went to this relief headquarters at about 12 o'clock at night, and was witness to a riot made by the Berlin police on this establishment of ours. The men and women working were arrested and all books and papers, which the police could get at were seized by them. The next morning I went around to the place, and, on talking with the criminal detectives in charge, was told by them that they made the raid by the orders of the Foreign Office.

When I spoke to the Foreign Office about this the officials denied that they had given directions for the raid and made a sort of half apology. The raid was all the more unjustified, because only the day before I had had a conversation with the adjutant of the Berlin Kommandantur and told him, although I had permission from the Foreign Office, that I thought it would be better to dismiss the English employed in the embassy and employ only Americans or Germans. I sent around to my friend Herr von Gruener, head of the Deutsche Bank, and asked him to recommend some German accountants to me.

EMBASSY PAPERS PROTECTED.

The Kommandantur is the direct office of military control. When the adjutant heard of the raid he was almost as indignant as I was, and on the tenth of October informed me that he had learned that the raid had been made on the joint orders of the Foreign Office and Von Tirpitz's department.

The books and papers of the embassy, including those relating to the affairs of foreign nations, temporarily left the embassy's care, are universally recognized in international law as not subject to seizure, nor did the fact I was carrying on this work outside the actual embassy building have any bearing on this point, so long as the building was directly under my control, especially as the work was carried on in my private property in my hands in my official capacity.

The Foreign Office said that it had made a big mistake. But the Kommandantur

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A great number of British civilians, men and women were stranded in Berlin. To many of these were paid sums of money in the form of small allowances on behalf of the British Government. In order to facilitate this work we placed the clerk employed in this distribution in the building formerly occupied by the British consul in Berlin. Of course, the great crowds of Americans, resorting to our embassy, when combined with the crowds of British, made it almost impossible even to enter the embassy, and establishment of this outgoing relief station materially helped this situation. I occupied it and employed English men and women in this relief work by the express permission of the Imperial Foreign Office, which I thought it wise to obtain in view of the fact that the Germans seemed daily to become more irritable and suspicious, especially after the battle of the Marne.

COOKING IN A DESTROYER.

EXPERIENCES IN A HEAVY SEA.

It does not matter how the American destroyers pitch and toss and roll in the seas as they search European waters for the sight of a Prussian periscope. To the cooks a thirty degree roll is something to forget immediately, and not even a destroyer's attempt to perch atop a mountainous sea like a Rocky Mountain goat interrupts the preparation and distribution of food. In the most trying circumstances, when the deck beneath the men's feet shifts and jumps like a crazy thing, the cooks work on, apparently oblivious to everything but the task before them.

The antics of a destroyer, the U. S. S. —, and sidelights on life on board her — with particular attention to the work in the galley — are described in a letter written to a Brooklyn physician by a sailor now on duty with the United States destroyer fleet. The writer was particularly anxious to emphasize the efficiency of the U. S. S. — cooks. He confessed to possessing "a wolfish appetite."

"The cooks certainly take care of us," he writes. "Also they are able to take care of themselves, especially on slanting decks, when a ship's stomach, averts a collision with another cook and perhaps a pot of boiling water

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

THURSDAY, 20th instant—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant—

7.00 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

14th to 27th Sept. Nightly E. L. Manning as laid down in Appendix to Ecosystem and Belchers.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant—

5.00 p.m. A. Coy. No. 3 Platoon (former members of Right Section M.G. Coy.) at Kennedy Road Range.

THURSDAY, 20th instant—

5.10 p.m. Machine Gun Company (all members) at Kennedy Road Range.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Cricket Ground (all members). Tests of Elementary Training. Dress: Drill Order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes (except former members of H.K.V.R.) at Headquarters. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

FRIDAY, 21st instant—

5.10 p.m. All members (including exempted men of H.K.V.R. A, B, and C Companies, Signallers, Machine Gunners, Mounted Section and Recruits) will parade under Major G. H. Wakeham, outside the Law Courts and proceed by train to the Polo Ground.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except former members of H.K.V.R.) on Murray Parade Ground under CSM. Mitchell. Corporals Grimes, Edgumbe and Mender. Dress: Drill Order.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes (except former members of H.K.V.R.) at Happy Valley. Station work. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

On duty 18th Sept.: Machine Gun Coy. (former members of Centre Sec. M.G. Coy.).

On duty 19th and 20th Sept.: "A" Coy. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Coy.).

On duty 21st Sept.: "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M.G. Coy.).

On duty 22nd Sept.: "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M.G. Coy. and Civil Service Coy.).

Orderly Officer from 16th to 22nd Sept.: Lieut. H. W. D. Kennett.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 23rd Sept., to the morning of Sunday, 30th Sept., members of the Corps formerly in "A" Company, H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill.

On duty 18th Sept.: Machine Gun Coy. (former members of Centre Sec. M.G. Coy.).

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"SMITH" MOTOR WHEELS. Price \$130.00. Latest Models just arrived: ALEX. ROSS & Co., 4, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

PATELL & CO. ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS. Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A. Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE: KING BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

SILIMPON (SEBATTI) COAL. THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COVIM HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo). SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges. As Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents. BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents, Covim Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

THE "CHINA MAIL" NOTICE. Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith. All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata". The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month. Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 10 cts. per copy. Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each. Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m. Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 6 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m. New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 6th Edition. Telephone No. 22. THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

THE "CHINA MAIL" Typhoon Map and Guide (COLOURED). PRICE 50 cents. Temperature: Hongkong, September 18, 1917. BAROMETER 9 A.M. 29.60, 1 P.M. 29.57, 4 P.M. 29.55, 7 P.M. 29.54. THERMOMETER 9 A.M. 83, 1 P.M. 85, 4 P.M. 86, 7 P.M. 85. WIND 9 A.M. S.W. 12, 1 P.M. S.W. 12, 4 P.M. S.W. 12, 7 P.M. S.W. 12. DIRECTION OF WIND 9 A.M. S.W., 1 P.M. S.W., 4 P.M. S.W., 7 P.M. S.W. FORCE 9 A.M. 12, 1 P.M. 12, 4 P.M. 12, 7 P.M. 12. VELOCITY 9 A.M. 12, 1 P.M. 12, 4 P.M. 12, 7 P.M. 12. HAIL 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. FOG 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. RAIN 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. THUNDER 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. HAIL 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. FOG 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. RAIN 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None. THUNDER 9 A.M. None, 1 P.M. None, 4 P.M. None, 7 P.M. None.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair? It Is Up to You And Cuticura. Cuticura Soap shampoo preceded by light touch of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp. Sample Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura, 27, Chambers Street, New York, U.S.A. Send five-cent stamp.

POST OFFICE NOTICES. On and after the 1st Oct. 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatsan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given. Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco, cannot be transmitted. The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS. Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated. Mails will close for: FORT BAYARD & HAIPHONG. Per Hongkong, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 19th Sept. SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA. (Europe via Siberia). Per Shanghai, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 19th Sept. Letters at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 20th Sept. (Shanghai Chi. P.O., Monday, 24th Sept.) WETAIWIKI & TIENSIN. Per Kienloong, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 22nd Sept. SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA. Per Shanghai, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 22nd Sept. SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. Per Hai Hong, at noon, on Tuesday, the 25th Sept.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD. For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.30 A.M. Cheung Chow ... 7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M. Shatanok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M. Canton, Samui, Regis, 5 P.M. and Wuchow Letters 6 P.M. Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M. ... 1.30 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. Hongmoon ... Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M. Nantau and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.00 A.M. Shanchun ... 10.00 A.M. ... 4.00 P.M. FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O. For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. Macao ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M. ... 1.30 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. Canton ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M. ... 1.30 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M. Shok Kiu ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M. Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. Kamchuk ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. Kaukory ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES. I.—In Victoria. Not exceeding per passenger. From Slaughter House to Salford's Home ... 04 cents. From Salford's Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04. From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04. From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10. From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12. From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08. From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08. II.—In the City of Victoria. Not exceeding per passenger. Quarter hour ... 10 cents. Half hour ... 20. One hour ... 30. Two hours ... 50. Three hours ... 70. Four hours ... 90. Five hours ... 110. Six hours ... 130. One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25. III.—Beyond Victoria. Not exceeding per passenger. One hour ... 25 cents. Two hours ... 45. Three hours ... 60. Four hours ... 75. Five hours ... 90. Six hours ... 105. One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50. IV.—In Kowloon. Not exceeding per passenger. Quarter hour ... 10 cents. Half hour ... 20. One hour ... 30. Two hours ... 50. Three hours ... 70. Four hours ... 90. Five hours ... 110. Six hours ... 130. One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25. V.—Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

HONGKONG REGISTER. Preceding day On date On date at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m. Barometer 29.84 29.88 29.88. Temperature 86 80 87. Humidity 71 90 85. Direction of Wind S.W. S.W. S.W. Force 3 3 3. Velocity 12 12 12. Rain 0.0 0.0 0.0. Hail 0.0 0.0 0.0. Fog 0.0 0.0 0.0. Thunder 0.0 0.0 0.0. In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG TIDES. The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office to London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1878-89. The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

HONGKONG TIDES. September 18th to 25th, 1917. High Water. Low Water. Time. Height. Time. Height. 18th Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 19th Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 20th Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 21st Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 22nd Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 23rd Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 24th Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms. 25th Sept. 5.15 a.m. 12.00 fms. 1.15 p.m. 12.00 fms.

WEATHER REPORT. September 18th. 11A. 55a.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is highest over S. Manchuria and relatively low over the Yangtze Valley and the S. China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.30 inches, against an average of 72.04 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th September: 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. and S.E. winds, moderate; fine generally. 2.—Formosa Channel: S. winds, moderate. 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1. 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1. OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER. The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept. 1917: Date. Ends. Begins. Sept. 18th. 5.50 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 19th. 5.50 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 20th. 6.0 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 21st. 6.0 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 22nd. 6.0 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 23rd. 6.1 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 24th. 6.1 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 25th. 6.1 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 26th. 6.2 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 27th. 6.2 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 28th. 6.2 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 29th. 6.2 a.m. 6.37 p.m. 30th. 6.2 a.m. 6.37 p.m.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT. SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.—a.m. Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather. Wanchow 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Memoir 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Hakodate 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Tokio 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Koshi 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Nagasaki 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Oshima 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Naha 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Ishijima 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Bonin Island 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Weihaiwei 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Hankow 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Kinkiang 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Changsha 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Shanghai 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Gualaif 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Amoy 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Swatow 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Taichow 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Tientsin 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Kowloon 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Canton 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Hongkong 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Gap Rock 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Macao 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Wuchow 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Pakhoi 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Hoilow 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Phulien 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Tourane 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. C. St. James 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Dapunt 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Manila 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Legaspi 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Tacloban 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Iloilo 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Surigao 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Guam 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c. Labuan 6a. 29.84 53 W 4 c.

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